FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Edinburg at this Port and the Canadian at Portland.

\$665,000 IN SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

THE VENETIAN IMBROGLIO.

Loss of the American Ships Guttenberg and Bostonian.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. ke.,

The steamship Edinburg, Captain Brooks, from Liver pool on the 24, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings \$600,000 in specie, but her advices are anticipated. The reception of our files enables us to give some interesting details later than

The rumored departure of the French fleet from Gaeta as been contradicted. It is now stated that a Russian frigate, fully armed, has anchored off Gaeta, and suspicion of bourse awakened that this event is the first symp of the rumored intention of Russia to supply the ection France is about to withdraw. It seems, how

somewhat premature to draw any decided inference the bare fact, as at present stated. It is said that Queen of Naples has left Gaota in consequence of the

roach of her confinement.

he Paris correspondent of the London Star says: the Paris correspondent of the London Star says:—
The secret of the maintenance of the French fleet before facts is thought to be discovered in the appearance of a Russian vessel, well armed and equipped, alongside of the French ships, which confirms the announcement made some time ago in the chancelleries of the various Russian embassics, that should the Emperor Napoleen withdraw his protection the Emperor Alexander would take his protection the Emperor Alexander would take his protection the Emperor Alexander would take his gular sensation here—something between hope and fear; and, moreover, a sudden enlightenment as to the subject of the secret conferences of Warsay.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge, Lord John Russell has sought to learn the despitive intentions of the French government as to the

tive intentions of the French government as to the Gacta, expressing the desire of the English Cabinet to announ the cessation of French intervention in the affairs of Naples at the opening of Parliament, and iding to the bad effect which the absence from the ing exists between the two governments rethe Italian question, must produce. The Emwould be difficult to announce a complete understanding, coing that England wished for the unity of Italy, while oe still remained faithful to the idea of a federation However, before the opening of Parliament, Vice Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan should receive his orders of departure, and Francis II. should have three weeks' notice they were executed. This would lead into the of March; "and if," says the Independence would in this way gain the month of April—that is to say, the period at which is expected the execution of the ects openly announced by Garibaldi, and a general agration in Italy, from which the King of Naples

o derive some benefit."
Correspondence Bullier circulates , on New Year's Owley, having pressed M. Thouvenel to recall the be responsible for the consequences, and would under o prevent the Northern Powers from interfering. The correspondence goes on to affirm that the English government, being placed in this fix, was fain to submit the whole question to the "wisdom of Napoleon I!I."

The Emperor received the diplomatic corps at the Tulleries on New Year's day. To Lord Cowley, who, in the

ae of the diplomatic corps, offered the customary con gratulations, his Majesty is said to have replied:-

I thank you for the wishes which you have expressed o me. I regard the tuture with confidence, being con-rinced that the friendly understanding between the rowers will maintain peace.

To the President of the Corps Legislatif the Emperor is

The Ost Deutsche Post, of Vienna, has the following ditions of Villafrance, and that it is not der latter two other contracting parties have reciprocally violated them. We know not, however, in what manner Austria has violated the treaty of Villafrance, but we will probably learn hereafter. As to the pessage which deel dres that france cannot permit the Austrians to make an offensive return in Italy, because to do so would be to allow the Austrian advanced pests to be established at only two days' march from Genuble, we will observe that a more stupid excuse has rarely been invented. Our readers know that the Prussian advanced posts are not two days' march from numerous French towns. According to that principle, france ought to transform into a desert all the provinces along a distance of some hundreds of leagues in order that no sentinel of any other nation shull be within two days' march from a French town. In the third place, we call attention to the passage which says that the frontier of Germany is on the isone, and that all that exists beyond occorns only Austrian ambition. We think that these three passages suffice to characterize what is preparing at Paris.

The Cologne Gasetz states that in the Schleswick-Hol-

The Cologne Gasette states that in the Schleswick-Hol to the Berlin Cabinet, setting forth that it is ready to accord to the States of Holstein a deliberative voice in the preparation of the laws common to the whole monarchy, but under the condition that the questions on which the States and the Supreme Danish Council may not be able to agree shall cease to be treated as "common" affairs, and shall become special for Holstein on the one hand, and for Denmark and Schleswick on the other. The same journal adds that the Danish government is ready to promise an amnesty so extensive that it may comprise the persons who were condemned for participa tion in the insurrection of 1848.

The clerical party is very dissatisfied with the Emperor of Austria for granting liberty of conscience to his sub-jects. The circulation of the last proclamation addressed by Francis II. to the Neapolitans has been prohibited, al-though there were manifestations here. The reactionary movements in the Abbruzzia are on the increase; the band of reactionists have been reinforced by large num bers of Neapolitan soldiers. Two officers of the Zouaves have been arrested for theft. The general conviction here is that the Papal government will fall.

have been arrested for their. The general conviction here is that the Papal government will fall.

The Emglish Press on the American Crisis. [From the London Post, Jan. 1c]

By the last advices which have been received from America, it appears that the weak, hesitating and temporating policy of Mr. Hachanan is not likely to have the slightest effect in sottling that great question of secession which now for a few wests past has agitated the different States which constitute the federal Union. Mr. Buchanan has already lost two members of his Cabinet—Mr. Cobb, a Georgian, whose sympathics are all with the South, and General Cass, he Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has resigned simply because the President would not take those measures of ordinary procaution which General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the regular American army, had stated to be necessary. Mr. Trescett, an under Secretary of State, had also retired from office, and Mr. Buchanan appeared to be piaced upon the horns of the dimmaniappeared to be piaced upon the horns of the dimmaniant and entirest, for the space of 45 no months, the enumeration to the hundre of Mr. Breckinridge, a mero outhers delegate, or form a new Cabinet, the members of which may be willing to suggest a compromise, which they hope will be equally agreeable to the slave and free States. If Mr. Buchanan, in the force of such a crisis, should cowardly retire from the Presidency he will incur an amount of responsibility and edium which we leave to the American people to estimate and appreciate. Set us take the case of General Case, who, whether rightly or wrongly, has long been supposed to entertain views hould on the common of responsibility and edium which we leave to the American people to estimate and appreciate. Set us take the case of General Case, who, whether rightly or wrongly, has long been supposed to entertain views hould be supposed to entertain vi

free trade in slave grown cotton. But it so happens that the federal govert ment, independently of rights conserved with the collection of import and export duties, and the general administration of justice, possesses property within the State of South Carolina. For instance, there are Forts Meultrie, Sunter and Pinckney, which command access to Charleston harbor. The dirst of these only is garrisoned, and the requisition which the commander has made for reinforcements has received from Mr. Buchanna an absolute and unquainfied refusal. General Scott and General Cass, wisely thinking that the federal government should be prepared for all eventualities, have recommended that the necessary reinforcements should be sent, not as a menace to Scotth Carolina, but for the protection of the public property. Mr. Buchanna will, however, do nothing, perhaps being afraid that a simple means of precaution would induce other States to Join South Carolina in that new slaveholding confederation, the establishment of which appears to be the great object of the present revolutionary movement. But what right, we may ask, has Mr. Buchanna, whose term of office will expire about two months hence, to piace unnecessary difficulties in the way of his successor? The delegates of the South have declared in favor of "a speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and heatile Union." These gentlemen are only waiting to see the policy which may be pursued towards South Caroline to shape and trim their course, whether it be that of peaceful and amicable separation, or that of accomplishing the same object by violence and revolutionary force. It would seem that the sole object which influences Mr. Buchanna, either with or without the assistance of a Cabinet, is to perpetuate for a short time longer be present abnormal and dangerous condition of affairs, egardless of the difficulties and embarrasments which he may leave to his Jucoessor. But the question has in reality become one not of negotiation but of imminent civil work. It is keptles

People.

American Slavery.

[From the London Horaid, Jaa. 1.]
On Saturday evening, Miss Sarah P. Remond, a lady of color, delivered a lecture on American Slavery, in Brighton street chapel, Edinburg—Andrew Pyfe, Eaq., in the chair. She was accompanied to the platform by Mr. W. Chambers, Rev. Mr. Kirk, and Miss Lillie and Miss Wigham, secretaries to the Ladies' Auti-Slavery Society. The lecture consisted chiefly of a review of the procent state of matters in America, and she expressed hor belief that the prospects of the slave were never in a more hopeful state than at present. Mr. W. Chambers moved a redolution to the effect that the meeting regarded with horror the system of American slavery, and warmly sympathized with the struggle now going on, and, in supporting it, gave an interesting account of his personal observation of the horrors of slavery, and expressed his belief that the slavery question would not be settled without blootshed. Mr. Blars seconded the motion. The Ray. Mr. Dickie moved the second and last resolution, which expressed the deep regret of the meeting at the position which the American charch, with a few honorable exceptions, had taken—the side of the oppressor—and sympathy with Dr. Cheever in his efforts in the abolition cause. Mr. Lillie seconded the resolution. Both resolutions were agreed to, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

Fashlons for January.

Fashions for January.

[From Le Foliet.]

The season for grand balls has not yet commenced, but we have already observed some varieties in dinner and evening dresses. The fashion is also nearly fixed for high bodies, and the different kinds of slik for winter wear.

The Gabrielle form of dresses is distinguishable among the many others. The body and skirt are mide in one in front, without a band to mark the waist. There is a decided variation in the cut this winter, and it is known by the name imperatrice. Last year it was the deep casaque—very full, without plaits in front or behind—a fashion that was difficult to promote. The improvement renders the robe imperatrice more graceful and more easily worn by all figures and in all tollettes. In front, it is formed like a long casaque, widening considerably dishebotiom. At the seam, under the arm, there are wide plaits, like other dresses, and the back is list and rounded at the waist, the sleeves are with elbows and turned back outs.

We have seen one in violet corded silk: the bettern of

plaits, like other dresses, and the back is flat and rounded at the waist, the sleeves are with cibows and turned back cuffs.

We have seen one in violet corded slik; the bottom of the skirt was trimmed with a broad band of violet velvet, eeged with a marrow one of black plush. Neuriy half way up the skirt is a deep plaiting of velvet, edged with plush. The body is perfectly plain, except for the buttons, by which it is fastened. The skirt is a lase but toned down the front. The cuffs are of velvet, edged with plush.

Hack taffetas, with small bouquets, are decidedly the fashion this winter. The plain, brilliant taffetas, with plain or flounced skirts, and the moire antique, are no lenger the "mode." Dark colors for bonnets, as well as dresses, are more and more in favor for dress visits.

Plush is much used for paletots and burnous, and is preferred to velvet on account of its novelly. Dresses are also trimmed with plush, even when made of velvet, if of a sombre color, and for nogligee. Morning dresses of white plush, lined with blue or gold color, are very elegant and becoming. It has been a matter of surprise that plush has not ocen more adopted for bounets and their ornaments; but it will not be long before we see this beautiful material employed for these purposes. Some visiting dresses are trummed with plush.

Swansdown and ermine are both in favor for trimmings for sorties de bat, and the polatines which are shrown over the shoulders for entering the theare or evening parties in full dress. Gray astracan is very much used as a termining for paletots, forming a collar, or small percline and cuffs, and also occasionally round the bottom. But for paletots of black cloth the aimpiest style of trimming is a bias of olack life, embroidered in while. It is novel and stylish.

We may mention amongst the novelties a new style of seasch.

the bottom. But for paletots of black cloth the stempers style of trimuring is a bias of oback risk, embroidered in white. It is novel and stylish.

We may mention amongst the novelties a new style of sash. It is made very narrow at the sides, but widening at the back and front, and forming a double point, so as to have the appearance of a little corsist. The ends may be longer or sho iter, seconding to taste; for simple toilette only two ends, but for full dress three, the middle one shorter than the others. Those sashes are made of the same material as the dress; and also in velyst; round ed at the ends and trummed with rich passementeries and fringe, or with gold, jot or steel embroiders; the most elegant are those of Mayenta or emerald green velvet, embroidered in gold.

Bonrots have not undergone much change in form since last month. The mixture of black and white is still very fashionable, sithough colors are rather gaining favor, and, as our readers will gather more information from the description of a few bonnets than from any general remarks, we select some of the most richerche.

White satin, quilted front, with soft crown of black velvet. White satin curtain, edged with velvet. A small tuit of black and white feathers at the side; a wreach of black velvet leaves across the forehead. White satin strings.

A white crape bonnet, with a fanchon of black velvet, it mimed with white blande. Small white ant black feathers at the side. Black velvet strings, covered with barbes of white blonde.

An elegant bonnet for the theatre or concert room was made of crape and blonde, with a fast bow as the top, formed with two light blue feathers, fastened together by a gold ornament. Bandeau of blue velvet, trimmed with swhite satin.

A white estin gain and sand small bunches of feathers at each side of the bandeau. White strings, edged with white satin.

A very pretty bonnet for the theater of concert room was made of crape and blonde, across the forehead. Brown velvet strings, edged with white satin.

A vond white

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Paris Moniteur says Lord Cowley confined himself on New Year's day to presenting to Napoleon the respects and congratulations of the diplomatic corps, in whose name he spoke! The Emperor replied.—

"I thank you for the wishes which you have expressed to me. I regard the future with confidence, being convinced that the unfriendly understanding between the Powers will maintain peace, which is the object of my desires."

The London Morning Chronicle says we have reason to believe that in spite of the apparent obstacles to a settlement of the questions which are perploxing the diplo-

to believe that in spite of the apparent obstacles to a settlement of the questions which are perplexing the diplomatists of Europe, the great Powers, with, perhaps, the scoption of Austria, are determined to prevent a general war.

The Berlin journal, a semi-official organ, states that an internal regeneration of the Austrian Empire is impossible as long as Venetia shall exhaust her resources.

The Austrian ministry has drawn upa bill relative to the liberty of the Protestant church in Hungarian provinces. Several enactments of it are absolutely contrary to the stipulations of the Concordat. A comparison with the Latin text shows that the version of the Pope's allocution given in the Courier of the Aemelian Provinces, is a forgary. The real document is of a mild, inoffensive character, principally dwelling on the trials to which the church has been subjected.

A prolimnary meeting of Jows of England, France, Italy and America has been held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of concerting new efforts for the restoration of the child Mortara to his parents.

The revenue accounts from India are stated to be addening required beyond the £3,000,000, which the Prost-

ent of the Indian Council is at present empowered to

King Frederick William IV. expired at 12 40 A. M., to

Rings, Jan. 2, 1861.

King Frederick William IV. expired at 12:40 A. M., to-day at Sans Souci.

Napies, Dec. 31—4 P. M.

An insignificant attempt at reaction was made last last night, and was easily suppressed. Some Luzzarone having shouted "Long live Frances II." were arrested. A personal enemy of the Duke of San Donato has made an attempt to assus-hate him.

The Bourbon garrison of Curtella on the Tronto have burnt a Sardinian prisoner of war.

Naples and the provinces are tranquil.

The Queen of Naples had left Gaeta because she was on the point of being confibred.

The London Daily News city article says the effect of the rise in the bank rate of discount to six per cont has already subsided, as far as the stock markets are concerned. A better feeling was observable to-day, and a recovery of one-eighth per cent took piace in the funds. There is no doubt that the action of the Bank of England yesterday was intended to a great extent as a measure of defence against the necessities of the banks of France, which are largely pressed upon for discount, the proceeds of which to to Italy and elsewhere in the shape of gold. It is believed that the French Bank will shortly be obliged to make fresh contracts in this market for the supply of ullion—the large arrival announced to day is therefore he more opportune. The discount market continues active, and no busitess was done below 6 per cent. 6 a 65; er cent was neked in many quarters. The market is carcely expected to be any easier until the 4th is past. At the Bank of England applications were again upon an active scale, though not being so heavy.

Tung, Dec. 30, 1861.

A royal decree has been issued ordering the dissolution of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The King arrived here yesterday evening, accompanied by Prince Carrignan and the minister who went to Alexadria to meet him. His Majesty was received by the municipality. The National Guard was under arms.

The steamship Canadian, which left Liverpool at one P. M. of the 3d. and Londonderry on the 4th, arrived at

Portland at half-past three P. M. yesterday. The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liver-pool on the 2d.

The ship Guttenberg, of and for Hamburg from New York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The Guttenberg had called off Dover to land the crow of a rrecked vessel, which she picked up in the Channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer Queen Victoria, having on board the Ran-

France.

The Bank of France on the 2d raised its rate of discount from 4% to 5% per cent. This caused a further depression on the Bourse, the rentes closing at 6ft. 25c.

The negettations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgian coal and

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The Paris Monifeur says financial events in foreign countries have influenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted; but declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan is without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops which are under orders for China had been sent to reinforce the regiments in Syria.

Italy.

Poerio had been elected President of the Electoral Com-Foerio had been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples.

It was reported that a Sardinian loss of three hundred million france was about to be negotiated in Paris. An insignificant attempt at reaction was madel at Naples on the 30th, but was easily suppressed. Naples and the provinces were tranquil.

It is confirmed that the published version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the church is subjected.

THE LATEST NEWS LONDON, Jan. 4, 1861. The London Times' city article of Thursday evening eays the English funds opened steadily this morning at the slight improvement of yesterday, and subsequently

says the English tunds opened steadily this morning at the slight improvement of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further recovery.

The announcement by the French government that no new lean is intended produced a good effect as Paris, which was fell on this side. The demand at the Bank and to the discount market, in preparation for the 4th of the month, was very moderate.

In the Stock Exchange leans are offered at five and one-half per cent. Dividends will be paid to the miblic on Wednesday, the bit of January. The rate for the best paper in the discount market at Paris is stated to be five per cent, being one-half per cent below the Bank of France.

The latest prices from Paris this evening show only a fractional improvement.

The railway market continues without much business, owing to a rise in the value of money, but remains firm in character.

The Official Prussian Gazetic announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of government as King William the Firth.

A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the Germanic Diet a proposition will be made to call on the Osbinet of Turin for a categorical explanation relative to the decree of the Givernor General of Ancona in which Prieste is declared an Italian city.

In the Paris corn market four and wheat continued to advance in price.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the three days were 23,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 1,600 to exporters. The market closed dull, owing to the advance to bank rates, and all qualities have received 1-16d. a ½. The saies on Friday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:—

Bir.

Middling.

Orleans.**

Phir.

Middling.

Orleans.**

7½d.

**6 5-161.*

Mobile.**

7½d.

6 3-16 Uplands.

The total stock in port is estimated at 529,000 bales, of which 372,000 bales are of American description.

Sales of three days, 22,806 bales, including 1,640 bales on speculation and 1,766 for export. The quotations for fair are ½ below last Friday's rates. Stock on hand, 529,500 bales, and to-day there were no imports. The imports of the week amount to 5,954 bales, and the market without change. The sales of to-day are probably about 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

There has been no regular corn market since the sailing of the America. The flour market is reported duil. Wheat quiet, the severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. Corn is quiet with a downward tondence.

**Wakefield. Nash & Co., report flour quiet, but firm at

of the America. Inc hour market is reported out. Wheat quiet, the severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. Corn is quiet with a downward tondency.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour quiet, but firm at extreme rates. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm. The oblidays induced quietness in the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was quiet. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacen heavy, and slightly declined. Lard quiet. Tallow quiet.

**LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKEU.*

Asbes quiet: pots, 23s. 6d. Sugar and coffee steady. Ruce dull. Rosin dull. common, 4s. 5d. Spirits turpentine firm at 32s. 6d. a 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm and advanced is, to 2s. per quarter for fine. Sugar heavy and declined 6d. Coffee duil and partially declined is, a is. 6d. Tes very dull, with a slight declined is, a is. 6d. Tes very dull, with a slight declined is, a is. 6d. Tes very dull, with a slight declined is, a is. 6d. Tes very dull, with a slight declined is, a is. 6d. Tes very dull, with a slight declined on all descriptions. Rice quiet. Tallow firm. Linseed oil, 28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 9214 for account.

AMERICAN WOOMS.

The latest sales were.—Illinois Central shapes, 2814 dis.;

Erie, 3614; New York Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales on Monday and Wednesday, were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and steady, but transportations were checked by the advance in the bank rates on Monday, to 6 per cent. The total stock in port at the end of the year, by actual count, was 546,000 bales, including 383,200 of American.

Hisdoon County Different Court.

Before Hon. F. B. Dayton Ogden.

Before Hon. F. B. Dayton Ogden. LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNERS OF ASSOCIA

LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNERS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Miler & Herical vs. Geo. E. Booch and others.—An
interesting case has been before this Court since Tuesday
last, and involves the whole question of the extent and nature of the liability of the members of voluntary associations, literary, benevolent or other wise. The defendants are
bolders of the late division, No. 802, at Jersey City,
organized under the system of the American Protective
Union, and in this case were sued as co-partners for goods
sold to the store through the orders of some of the clerks.
The defendants plead non-liability for these goods as copartners, the by-laws of the association requiring all goods
to be purchased for cash, of which fact they assort the
plair tiffs had full notice, and also because the clerks had
trenscended their authority in thus purchasing goods for
the store without cash. It appears that there are eight or
nine hundred of these stores through the country, and the
decision of the case is looked for with no little interest,
not only by the defendants, who number about eighty,
but by a large number of citizens, as it will set forth
how far the members of the said "Union" are liable for
goods sold on credit to their stores. The case is still under investigation, the counsel for the defence being engaged in aumming up when our reporter left. D. W.
Foudder for the plaintiffs, William J. Jelliffe and J. R.
Wortendyke for the defendants.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

close of the Three Years' Civil War -Entry into the Capital of the Liberals, under Gen. Ortega Official Proclas Arrests State of the Re Incidents and Details,

&c.,

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, of Mexico City, Dec. 28.]

Neither time nor space admit of our going into lengthered details of the fail of the clergy rule in this capital. Suffice it to say, that after the fall of Guadalajara, on the 30th of October, General Ortega, principal military chief of the constitutional forces, iost no time in marching his troops in this direction. This he did by ordering them in different divisions over different routes. The first division, under General Berriozabal, was surprised in its march at foliuca by Miramon, and Generals Depolated and Berriozabal, with nearly all of their forces and attendants, were made prisoners. This advantage gave great hopes to Miramon and his followers, and on the approach of General Ortega an attempt was made to gain a victory over him before he could unite his forces.

Miramon left Mexico with the greater part of his troops, to attempt to carry out his plan, and the first news we had of the result was brought here by humself on sunday morning, the 23d. He arrived here, accompanied only by two or three adjutants. The story was soon out. He had iost every thing. Constornation was at once depicted upon the farce of all his partisans, and hiding places were in demand.

The account of the battle is thus briefly given by Gen. Ortega:—

The General in Cheff to the Euclinear the Miscoo, Federal Aran.

The General in Cheff to the Euclinear the Miscoo of the enemy, what in strength of eight thousand men, with thirty pieces of artillery, were headed by D. Miguol Miranon, Marquez, Velez, Negrete, Ayestaran, Cobos, Valle and Joaquin Miramon. They abandoned to us their trains, artillery and ammunition and thousands of prisoners. The fight commenced at eight o'clock in the morning on the heights of San Miguel Calpulaipan, and was finished a little after ten o'clock the issue morning on the heights of San Miguel Calpulaipan, and was finished a little after ten o'clock the issue morning on the heights of San Miguel Calpulaipan, and was finished a little after ten o'clock the issue morning. Those of our troops who took part in the actica were the divisions from Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Morella, Guanajuato, and one brigade from Guadalajara. To the valor of those we owe this important triumph, which has undoubtedly secured the pacification of the republic.

I beg your Excellency to congratulate his Excellency the President to come as anon as possible to that city, in order to act more promptly in behalf of the constitutional order.

I repeat to his Excellency the assurance of my respectful and distinguished concideration.

God, liberty and reform.

JISSUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA.

HAUENDA OF SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1860.

Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

Miramon remained in Mexico during Monday, and made

any pemp or display, and took up his quarters in the National Plance. It was admirable to observe the good order which prevailed. Notwithstanding the streets were illied with troops, amongst whom were large numbers of guerrillers, but one circumstance occurred to give cause for regret, and this would not have have happened had not the control of the

gone.

Colima, Michoscan and Guerrero are all under constitutional governments. At Iguals, Vicario has a small force
who are robbing all the cattle in that region, with a
view, as is supposed, of retiring soon to the mountains.

It is more than probable that Miramon will join himself
with Vicario if he wishes longer to distract his unfortunate country.

nate country.

In the States of Oajaca and Puebla the clergy have still forces, but these must now soon break up and become, as they were four years ago, mere bands of robbers.

Vera Cruz and the Central American States are all for the constitutional order of things.

Mexico, the bone of contention during the whole of the civil war, is now freed from the forces of the clergy or

mexico, the some of calculation adving the winds of activitivar, is now freed from the forces of the clergy or reactionary party.

The Territory of Taxcais has suffered much in the civil war—nore from the demoralization of its population than from any other cause. It is now at peace, and it is to be hoped that the government will lose no time in attending to the interests of this small territory.

The territory of Lower California on the 20th ult. was quiet. A small disturbance had occurred, but not on account of political equinions. It was all about who should ecollect the money due the nation for the extraction of sait from the island of Carmes. Lower California, take the rest of the misses, is for the constitution.

With the exceptions of the forces of Lossada, Mejia, Vicario, one of the Cobos family in Oajaca, the small forces in Purcha and the few followers of Miramon, the ontire nation is new arrayed on the side of the constitution. Lossada will soon be rooted out of his stronghold, and all the others will be compelled to be careful in their movements. With prompt action, peace and security may reign over the whole republic within sixty days.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

copes wos.

What, then, are the cousequences resulting from the act of secession, first to the seconding States, secondity to othe remaining States and the government?

1. Most assurably it would be better that a full adjustment of all the responsibilities to which each member of the political partnership is liable, as well as all the rights and interests of each resulting therefrom, should be adjusted prior to the act of separation. No State can justly avoid the assumption of its portion of the public dobt, or its fair share of all other responsibilities which have been contracted by the government during its continuance in the Union; while, on the other band, its stite is its fair share in the public property, in whatever it may consist, would be equally clear. But, as this cannot be done in the present state of public opinion, the State can do no more than express its readiness fairly and honestly to act up to all its obligations. The act of withdrawal reinvents it with all the powers which it conferred on the agent government, restores to it all grants of land made by itself for public purposes; in a word, glothes it with all the powers and attributes, and rights of sovereings which can attach to a sovereing and its dependent Pewer. Its trade and commerce are under its exclusive control, and revenues collected in its ports are subject only to its own orders.

2. How would the remaining members and the government itself be affected? If the Union of States under a political compact may be likened to that of a mercantile partnership, the question would readily enough be answered. The withdrawal of a single member would break up the occoors, and call for a setslimment of all its affairs. If the remaining members chose to continue the business, it would be a answerm, although they might still preserve the original name. The dissolution of the old firm would be again and an advantage to the occasion of the solution of the old arther they find the fundership the results would transpire in regard to the continue of DEFERSE PROS. R.—PRESIDENT THE MESTERS OF THE MESTE